## ABOUT OUR MUSEUM.

Interesting Account of the Transfer of the Davis Mansion to This Cause.

HISTORY OF THE STRUCTURE.

Was Bought from Mr. Lewis D. Crenshaw During the War-How It Became the Central School Building. Its Recent Restoration.

A Richmond correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, writing under date of March 12, 1896, gives the following very interesting account of the conversion of the Jefferson Davis Mansion into a Con-

A few days ago was seen the completion of a project of the greatest interest to the South-namely, the establishment of a museum of the Southern Confederacy-a repository of manuscripts and relies, and collection of objects illustrating the life of the South in war times, in the old Jeff. Pavis house, in this city, the Executive Mansion of the Confederacy. The idea originated about five years ago among a body of loyal Richmond women, and looked merely to the preservation of the old Executive Mansion, which, in itself, is one of the most interesting spots in this former capital of the Confederacy. But since the inception of this idea the project increased to such proportions that it has now assumed a national importance, and the museum will be of invaluable historic interest. "The Jeff. Davis House," as it is con

called, stands at the corner of Twelfth and Clay streets, about three blocks from the Capitol, and upon the crown of the hill which was the clu-del of Richmond's aristocracy in i's day, although now the wealth of the city has arranged now the weath of the chy spread further to the south and west. Apart from the great historic interest of the house, it is well worth a visit, for it is a fine type of the mansion of the "Old Dominion." Three stories in height, with huge, lofty rooms, some fully forty feet square, its broad windows command a view of the deep valley beneath, like these of a fortress overlooking its de-pendent city. Across the rear of the man-sion a colonnade of pillars, arranged in pairs, and reaching from the first story to the roof, enclose a portico overhooking the garden. This formerly extended on a level a full square back from the bouse treelf, and was surrounded by a high tielf, and was surrounded by a high brick wail, while another veries of gar-dens extended down the hill almost to its base, the declivity being broken by terraces, groves of trees, orchaids, and shaded walks. Clay street terminates shaded walks. Clay street terminates opposite the front of the mansion, and across its head, but on a lower level than the house itself, extends a line of low buildings, containing the stables, kitchen,

PURCHASE OF THE HOUSE, To this house Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, came with his family from Montgomery, Ala., shertly after the outbreak of the war, and the establishment of the Confederate Government. The house had been bought by the city of Richmond from Mr. Lewis D. Crenshaw for use as the Executive Mansion of the new government, the pur-Mansion of the new government, ins put-chase being part of the concessions at-tendant upon the selection of Richmond as the capital city. It was known at the time as the "Old Brockenbaugh Man-sion," and its interior finishings and the furniture with which it was embellished made it worthy of the uses to which it

President Davis and his family occu-pled the house until the evacuation of Richmond, shortly before the close of the war, and during those fleeting years the old walls looked down upon incidents embracing all the comedy, pathos, and deepest tragedy that concentrated themselves about the Chief Executive in the capital city of a lost but gallantly-contested cause. It was a story of official cares, mingling with home pleasures and chil-dren's laughter, of state festivities, with the rumble of battle in the distance, of the rumble of battle in the distance, or feigned gayety, while hearts were as heavy as millstones. One of the greatest delights of Mr. Davis's children was to climb up the mantels of Carrara marble and kiss the sculptured heads of heathen geddesses that peeped from among the General Lee consulted with President Davis regarding the trials of the campaign, while the attendants warmed his tea before the fire, and the General would turn for a moment from his routine of entrencaments, skigmishes, bombardments privations, and carme has reliable. Before these same ments, privations, and camp hardships to comment, with a sigh, upon the ele-gancies that then surrounded him.

HELD WEEKLY LEVEES.

President and Mrs. Davis held weekly levees, which, toward the end of the war, became known as "poverty-parties," for food was so scarce that no refreshments were served; the uniforms of the officers were shabby with wear, and the women had been forced to knit or improvise the articles of their apparel from discarded rags of former finery. Those were the days when the cotton-print dress cost \$15, a pair of shoes several hundred, and meats and breadstuffs ran up in price to enormous figures. The carpets on the floors were cut up for army blankets, old HELD WEEKLY LEVEES. loors were cut up for army blankets, old deces of silk were unravelled and respun, to furnish yarn for stockings, and women plundered barnyard fowls for feathers for their millinery. In spite of this under-current of tragedy, the state gatherings the old mansion could be frivolous ugh, but the men who danced there of an evening were frequently called to the front before the night had waned, and, when the day ended, were lying cold in death upon the battle-field.

VACATED THE MANSION.

President Davis vacated the Executive Mansion early in April, 1855. Lee was forced to withdraw from Petersburg, and this led to the exacutation of Richmond by the Confederate Authorities, President Davis going to Davelie, Va., a distance of about 19 miles. The Executive Mansion was left in charge of a house-keeper, but was seized immediately upon the occupation of the city by the Federal authorities. It was used as an army headquatters so long as the city was included by "District, No. 1." as that region was called at the termination of the war, and, upon Virginia being readmitted to the Union, the property again came into the possession of the local municipal authorities. Their uses of it almost ended in the destruction of the mansion as a historic landmark. The partitions VACATED THE MANSION. as a historic landmark. The partitions hetween the great rooms were cut away, the great apartments transformed into school-rooms; and for years the house was occupied by the "Central School" of the city. The children's feet wore away the floors and weakened their supports, the wear and tear of their occu-pancy gradually injured and destroyed what had been left of the interior finish-ings, and finally the building was con-demned as unsafe. Affairs were in this condition when the present movement was started to save the historic land-mark from utter destruction and earthcondition when the present movement was started to save the historic landmark from utter destruction, and establish there a shrine of Confederate relica. An application was made to the city authorities by the Hollywood Memorial Association that the care of the house be transferred to them, and that a head-quarters for their patriotic work be established there. The association was composed of women of this city, originally banded together to preserve and care for the graves of Confederate dead in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, but since its formation, in 1830, it had grown so largely in membership and interests that its work spread to keeping green the memory of everything in the city connacted with the great struggle. But the project met with an obstacle in its very beginning, for when the legal advisers of the minipicually investigated the possibility of such a transfer of the mansion, it was found that the law forbade the city of Rickmond giving possession or use of any of its property to any but a beneficial or literary association. To overcome this diffi-

culty the "Confederate Memorial Literary

culty the "Confederate Memorial Literary Society" was incorporated, its personnel being practically the same as that of the Hollywood Association. Possession of the mansion was transferred to the society in June, 1894, and under their efforts the work has progressed.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

A building was erected for the "Centrai School" at the end of the old garden, and about \$15,000 was raised for reconstructing the mansion—chiefly through a bazaars held for the purpose some time since. This sum of money has all been expended in the improvements, The work consisted of a practical reconstruction of the interior. The original floor-plan was consulted, and pains taken to restore each room to as nearly its former condition as possible. The most important each room to as nearly its former condi-tion as possible. The most important part of this work was the fireproofing of the interior, to make it a safe reposi-tory for relics. The walls and ceilings are composed of an improved, fireproof terra cotta, structure, and were replaster-ed and kalsomined, while the floors are laid with artificial stone pavements. The old wood-work has been replaced, as far as possible, iron staircases constructed, and the entire exterior given a coat of dark-brown stucco, so that it is practi-

dark-brown stucco, so that it is practi-cally a new house.

The entrance to the house is through a classic portico on the Clay-street, er north front, and leads into a semi-circular hail, in whose walls niches are placed on either side, for statuary. A door to the right leads into the main staircase-hail, where a graceful circular flight of steps leads the upper floors. On the opposite to the upper floors, On the opposite side of the entrance-hall, a passage leads to a narrower flight of stairs, and opens upon a balcony running along the west side of the mansion, and commanding a line view of the vailey beneath. Three great apartments, of most palatial dimensions, and with huge, broad windows, extend across the south side of the house, and open upon the pillared portico, and another smaller room at the corner of the house overlooking the two streets, adus house overlooking the two streets, adds house overlooking the two streets, adds another to the apartments upon this floor. The second story has a large staircase-hall, and four rooms, corresponding with those of the first floor, while five large chambers upon the third floor, and several more in the basement, complete the list. The furniture and movable decorations of the rooms were confiscated, and sold by the Federal authorities at the close of the war, but, through the efforts of the association, it was discovered that most the war, but, through the entors of the association, it was discovered that most of this property had been bought by Richmond people and preserved as relics, and it is likely that many of these movable articles will be restored to their former places, so that each of the principal rooms will be restored approximately to its condition when occupied by Mr. Davis.

MOVEMENT SPREAD RAPIDLY. The project to make the mansion a brine of Confederate memories, while local at first, spread rapidly throughout the entire South, because of the opportuni-ties of the building as a historic landmark, the associations connected with it and the sentimental interest it must have for every follower of the former Consolvery follower of the former Con-lederacy. So it happened that the mu-sum will have representation from every State formerly comprising the Confede-racy, and to carry out this idea of uni-versality a room has been assigned to each of these respective States. The col-lection aims to illustrate the life of the army and the people of the South from 1881 to 1885, and many of the railes will 1861 to 1865, and many of the relics will be memorials to some soldier or sailor, or some battle, siege, or march.

or some battle, siege, or march.

Among the objects of interest already
promised are General Lee's sword, hoisters, pistols, and army blanket; General
Johnson's saddle, which he used in both the Mexican war and the civil war, and from which he was shot three times; the battle-flag carried by the company of General A. P. Hill, made by his wife from the white silk of her wedding-dress; and a Confederate uniform that is so ragged that "a nigger would be laughed ragged that "a nigger would be laughed at if he wore it to-day," as one of the ladies of the Memorial Society said in describing it. In this same category is also classed two ears of corn which were the sole rations of a Confederate soldier upon the day before Lee's surrender. He saved them for his family, and went hungry that day, and when the end came avoid them as a valle of the bardships he

saved them as a relic of the hardships he had undergone.

Aside from these and many similar relics, interesting mere y as curiosities, the museum will also include a complete collection of the paper money of the Confederacy, and a great array of original manuscripts relating to the war times. These number among them many of the original papers of President Davis, and most notable of all the original Constitution of the Southern Confederacy, which will be included in a collection deposited as a memorial to Mrs. Mary De Henne, of Savannah, Ga.

The museum will be governed by a corps of regents, somewhat similar to the body of administration at Mount Vernen, Markether and the savet and many similar to the body of administration at Mount Vernen, and the structure in this, the oldest portion of the fortress-palace. M. Vagneux, a well known critic, believes that the masonry is more recent than the rest of the structure in this, the oldest portion of the fortress-palace. M. Vagneux, a well known critic, believes that many of the bodies of victims killed in the revolution of 1820 were immured in the structure in this, the oldest on the fortress-palace. M. Pawnee county (Kan.) bonds.

Clascade county (Kan.) bonds.

Cascade county (Wash.) bonds.

Cascade county (Wash.) bonds.

Skagit county (Wa

of administration at Mount Vernon, Washington's home. Each of the States composing the Confederacy will be represented by a regent, and the list of these include such women as Miss Winnle Davis, daughter of "Jeff." Davis, from the State of Mississippi, and Miss Mildred Lee, daughter of General Lee, who will represent Virginia. The council of represent Virginia. The council of re-nts thus established will work in con-nction with another governing body of junction with another governing body of regents, composed of women residing in this city, and they will be collectively represented by the curator at the mu-

THE ATTRACTIONS OF RICHMOND. The City Spoken of as the Cannes of North America.

A special correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes to that paper from this

Richmond is the Cannes of North America. When Washington and Baltimore are shuddering in a snow-storm, or shivering in a northwester, the sun shines here; the sky is blue; the trees take on a yellowish tinge, and the flower-buds burgeon, and there is the aroma of spring in the air. Richmond is the Riviera, and when the rich citizens of New York or Philadelphia or Chicago estab-lish villas in the surrounding country and the Good Roads Commission make the country traversable, as the rich peo-

the country traversable, as the rich people of London, Paris, or Vienna do on the northern shore of the Mediterranean—this city will be the social centre of the continent; the winter metropolis of wealth and pleasure.

For Richmond has more to recommend it than any other locality. It is surrounded and full of Revolutionary reminiscences, and was and is the capital of the Confederacy. In the Shockoe Cemetery is the grave of Peter Francisco, the strong man of the Revolution, who, single-handed, on foot, fought and routed does British dragoons; killed one with 6,000 British dragoons; killed one with the sabre, and threw his horse over the fence after the rider. That's the tale as they tell it, so you see "old soldlers" in those days told "with advantages the deeds they did," as they have done since Agincourt or before Agamemmon. Out on the Grove road, now Park ave-

nue, "there is a stone marking the place where Arnoid's picket was posted, in 1789. In Hollywood there are 30,000 Con-

1750. In Hollywood there are 30,000 Confederate graves, and the whole town is full of monuments and memorials. So much for the historical part. But the social side is more interesting to the present generation. The Jefferson Hotel is the finest hotel in the world. It occupies half a square, on Franklin and Main streets, and the plan is perfect. The courts, with fountains flowers, turf, and electric-lights, are like scenes from "The Arabian Nights." A fine orchestra furnishes good music every night but Wednesdays and Saturdays. They give superior concerts, and the beauty and fashion turn out in full feather. It's a sight worth a hundred miles' travel to

fashion turn out in full feather. It's a sight worth a hundred miles' travel to see. Saturday nights the lobbles are crowded with the prettiest and best-deessed women and manly men, and all as bright and cheerful as good humor and perfect health can make them. Dinners at the Jefferson, lunches at the Jefferson are "the thing," and a favorite mode of entertainment by the Richmonders, and they are as delightful as brilliant conversation and beautiful women can make them. They say that good Virginians hope when they die to go to Baltimore. I can only exhort Baltimoreans not to wait for the future

state, but, "if they want to have a good time," go to Richmond, stay at the Jefferson, and invite us to dinner.

General Bradley T. Johnson is here for the winter for the sake of Mrs. Johnson's health, which is nearly completely restored by this balmy air and delightful society. He has a large number of devoted triends here, who insist upon considering him a Richmond man and seriously proposing him for Congress. He protests against this as unjust to gentlemen in this district and unjust to himself. He says he does not want to go to Congress, and if he did be would ask a Maryland constituency to send him. But he wouldn't go to Congress if the election was handed to him on a silver salver. He says he is a Maryland man; that he is bound to that old State by every tie that can bind a man to any people—by birth, by inheritance, by sentiments of devotion to native land—and he utges that Maryland now requires the aid of every true son to rescue her from the pirates who have selzed and are trying to scuttle her. He thinks his first duty is to his native State, and he will be in the ranks of the Democracy this fall as they march to the rescue. He says he wants no commission from committee, boss, or manager. Any man can enlist for the war, and no one can hinder, and in the ranks it is easy to ride in the first set of fours. That's his place in the first set of four the ments here of inestimable value to the

There is a collection of historic ments here of inestimable value to ments here of inestimate value to the southern people. These thirty years they have been maligned for cruel treatment to prisoners of war, which was one of the means used to fire the loyal heart against the "rebels." The correspondence and papers of the Hon. Robert Ould, commissioner on the Confederate side for the exchange of prisoners, are in the possession

Walls That Are Believed to Hide the Bones of Murdered Men. (London Chronicle.)

Every one who has "done" the Louvre will remember the low-pitched and some what gloomy halls in which are stored the treasures of Egypt. Beneath these lie yet more darkly mysterious vaults, inaccessible to the public, though approached by a wide and handsome staircase, such as would lead one to imagine that it communicated with apartments of some importance. Yet one finds at the bottom nothing but broad passages disposed in the form of a cross, and without any sign whatever of door or

window.

A recent examination, however, of the solid stone walls gives experts reason to believe that the masonry is more recent than the rest of the structure in this, the oldest portion of the fortress-palace. M. Vaugneux, a well known critic, believes that many of the bodies of victims killed in the revolution of 1830 were immured here, and that the government was afraid to reveal the fact when the remains of their comrades were collected beneath the Colonne de Julilet.

tunate enough to incur her hate or fear. A judicious exploration would clear up the matter, and settle, too, several doubt ful points as to the foundations of Les-cot's original citadel. Unfortunately, the annual grant does not provide for any such archaeological research, and it would be necessary to appeal for funds to the generosity of the Chamber.

Picturesque costuming for dressy occasions has not fallen off to any appreciable degree. With round or pointed waists of delicately-tinted or Dresden silks are worn sieeves and plastrons of dainty chiffon; for bodices of darker shades this same beautiful texture is used in more vivid colorings, and the fancy chiffons gay with embroidery or glittering spanges, to be used in combination with plain materials, are simple charming in their fairy-like, delicate spiendor. A noveity spangled passementeris these rich waists are generally black handsome satins and silks,



ers got up that story they
must have been thinking of
dyspepsia; for there is certainly no other
trouble on earth that keeps you so everlastingly struggling against being crushed
into utter despair. Anything that cures
dyspepsia lifts about half the weight of
misery that crushes mankind,—and womankind. mankind.

misery that crushes mankind,—and womankind.

The trouble with most of the so-called
dyspepsia-cures, is that they don't cure.
They give only temporary relief. Indigesture usually extends all through the digestive tract, from the stomach clear down to
the large intestine; the liver too is frequently involved in the trouble being torpid and
inactive. For a thorough, radical, permanent cure you thust have the whole digestive organism set right.—Not violently
stirred up, but regulated. Doctor Pierce's
Pleasant Pellets will do it. They stimulate the digestive juices of the stomach;
invigorate the liver and help it to actively
secrete the bile; and act gently on the
bowels to promote a regular healthy movement. This means a complete and lasting cure of digestive troubles.

The "Pellets" are not a severe cathartic.
They act on the bowels naturally and comfortably though surely. The dose can be
regulated to your needs, and when the
"Pellets" have done their work they can
be discontinued. You don't become a
slave to their use, as with other pills. If
the druggist suggest some gripping pill that
gives him more profit, think what will
broth you most.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.] HARTFORD STEAM-BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE CO.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1895, OF THE CONDITION AND AFFAIRS OF THE HARTFORD STEAM-BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, IN PURSUANCE OF THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

President—J. M. ALLEN. Vice-President—W. B. FRANKLIN, Secretary—J. B. PIERCE. Principal Office—218 MAIN STREET, HARTFORD. Organized or Incorporated—JUNE, 1896, Commenced Business—OCTOBER, 1895.

L-CAPITAL.

Value of real estate owned by the company (less the amount of in-Value of real estate owned by the company tess the should combrances thereon).

Loans on mortgage (duly recorded and being the first lienes on the fee simple) upon which not more than one year's interest is due.

Loans on mortgage (first liens) upon which more than one year's interest is due (of which \$10,200 is in process of foreclosure).

Interest due on all said mortgage loans; interest accrued thereon.

Value of lands mortgaged, exclusive of buildings and perlishable improvements

Value of the buildings mortgaged (insured for \$41,725, as collateral)...

188,175 00

Total value of said mortgaged premises (carried inside) ....\$1,208,673 00 ACCOUNT OF BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF THIS STATE AND OF OTHER STATES, AND ALSO OF BONDS OF INCORPORATED CITIES IN THIS STATE, AND OF ALL OTHER BONDS AND STOCKS, OWNED ABSOLUTELY BY THE COMPANY.

papers of the Hon. Robert Ould, commissioner on the Confederate side for the exchange of prisoners, are in the possession of his daughter here, Mrs. Powers, and they ought to be copied for the War Records Bureau. They will prove that the Confederates exhausted every effort to secure an exchange of prisoners and did everything possible for the health and comfort of Union men in their hands, but that their efforts were constantly defeated by the indomitable determination of General Grant to prevent an exchange.

One of the most interesting points in Richmond—or the country, for that mailer—is the State Library. In a new and handsome building the Supreme Court of Appeals, the State officers, and the library irself is not of the highest class, being somewhat behindhand and not up to date, but its collection of old books and Americana is invaluable. By the end thusiasm, energy, and intelligence of successive librarians, beginning with Sherier win McCrae in 1835, a complete set of portion of the Commowealth. There is Sir is considered in tartan, who, the Virginian South the Corpers in tartant, who, the Virginians believed, in the Commowealth of the Commowealth 12,500 00 13,125 00

10,000 00

10,200 00

1,000 00

10,000 00

14,000 00

2,200 00

1,000 00

5,000 00

10,000 00

5,000 00

10,000 00

25,000 00

5,000 00

7,500 00

15,000 00

28,000 00

20,000 00

30,000 00

4,000.00

10,000 00

10,000 00

5,000 00

8,500 00

4,300 00

5,000 00

19,000 00

12,000.00

10,000 00

10,000 00

11,000 00

10,000 00

2,500 00

19,000 00

10,000 00

AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF ALL THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, STATED AT THEIR ACTUAL VALUE...

III.-LIABILITIES.

10,400 00

10.404 00

5,000 00

7,000 00

2,200 00

1,180 00

4,750 00

10,000 00

4,500 00

10,350 00

16,500 00

29,400 00

23,560 00

4.000 00

15,000 00

6,500 00

9,520 00

6.235 00 5,000 00

34,200 00

12,700 00

1,400 00

7,700 00

14,300 00

5,000 00

19,600 00

7,500 00

6,856 22

Redlands, Lugonia, and Crafton Union,
H. S. District bonds.
W. C. special drainage district (III.)

W. C. special drainage district (III.) bonds.
Big Slough drainage district (III.) bonds.
No. Branch Lake Fork drainage district (III.) bonds.
Big Lake drainage district (III.) bonds.
Arizona Improvement Company bonds.
Oxford (Kan.) township bonds.
Oxwego (Kan.) township bonds.
Jefferson (Kan.) township bonds.
Lefterson (Kan.) township bonds.
Bexter (Kan.) township bonds.
Haskell (Kan.) township bonds.
Albion (Neb.) village bonds.
Garden City Irrigation Company (Kan.)
receivers' certificates.
School Creek Precinct (Clay county, Neb.)
bonds.
Sutten Precinct (Clay county, Neb.) Sutten Precinct (Glay county, Neb.) Lewis Precinct (Clay county, Kan.)

Kanawha and Michigan Railway Company bonds.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St.

Louis Railway Company bonds.

Terre Haute and Peoria Railroad Company bonds.

Schicago and Western Indiana railroad bonds.

Evarsylile and Indianapolis Railroad Company bonds.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company bonds.

Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company first mortgage bonds.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company terminal bonds.

Cincinnati, Dayton and Ironton railway,

Evansylle and Richmond railway bonds.

Dayton and Western Railroad Company
bonds. bonds.

Mahoning Coal Railroad Company bonds.

Mahoning Coal Railroad Company bonds.

Cincinnatt, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad Company bonds

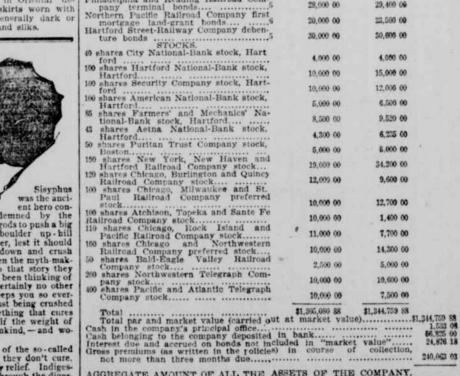
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad
Company convertible bonds.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad
Company Consol, mortgage bonds.

Indiana and Lake Michigan Railroad
Company bonds.

Jamaica and Brooklyn Road Company
bonds.

fairy-like, delicate splendor. A novelty is a blouse of Persian velvet, and those seen in full dress at the opera or theatre are trimmed with rich laces in jabots and wrist-frills, or with elaborate jewelled and signs and colors. The skirts worn with



AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF ALL LIABILITIES, INCLUDING PAID-UP CAPITAL STOCK, AND NET SURFLUE.

Total Blancourse of collection at this date. 240,062 03 

Net cash actually received for insurance and inspection premiums (carried out)...
Received for interest on mortgages
Received for interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, collateral
loans, and from all other sources...
Income received from all other sources—viz., special mechanical service. AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF RECEIPTS ACTUALLY RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR, IN CASH

V.-DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR. St'm Botler. AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF ACTUAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR, IN CASH...

INSURANCE STAT EMENT-Continued.

IV.-RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR,

.. 1.001,784 70

J. M. ALLEN, President

BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA DURING THE YEAR

J. B. PIERCE, Secretary, (Signed) State of Connecticut, City of Hartford-ss:
Sworn to January 25, 1896, before Commissioner for Virginia in Connecticut | Seal. |

## THOMAS L. ALFRIEND, AGENT, 1203 EAST MAIN STREET,

RICHMOND, VA.

METROPOLITAN LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING THE MS. DAY OF DECEMBER, 1886. OF THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE METROPOLITAN LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, PURSUANT TO THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

Name of the company in full-METROPOLITAN LIFE-INSURANCE COM-PANY.

Location of home or principal office of said company—MADISON SQUARE,

NEW YORK CITY.

Character of the company—whether life, accident, casualty, co-operative association, brotherhood, live-stock, or any other association insuring life-Life.

President-JOHN R. HEGEMAN.

Secretary—GEORGE B. WOODWARD.

Organized and incorporated—JUNE, 1966.

Commenced business—JANUARY, 1867.

Amount. The number of policies issued during the year and the amount of insurance effected thereby \$190,727,949 00 The whole number of policies in force, and the amount of liabilities or risks thereon ..... 2,482,009 \$442,632,913 (0) The amount of premiums received during 518,336,918 23 the year
The amount of interest received from all sources 1,006,632 73 43,062 81 The amount of all other receipts ...... | Total | The amount of losses paid during the year 6.531,339 84 | The amount of expenses for all purposes (except losses) | 186,445 23 | The amount of dividends paid | 44,001 62 | 

Total
The amount of assets, and how invested;
United States, city, and railroad bonds
and stocks (market value December 6,401,502 50
51, 1895) \$ 10.001,285.00 and stocks (market 31, 1895) 10,601,263 00 1 Accrued interest and rents, &c. .....

BUSINESS IN VIRGINIA DURING 1896,

Number and amount of policies in force December 31st of pre-vious year Number and amount of policies issued during the year

Total number and amount of policies in force December 31, 1895, 45.643 \$5.586,634 \$6

Amount of losses and claims on policies unpaid December 31st of previous year. Amount of losses and claims on policies incurred during the year. 293 84,50 d ..... 1,007 \$ 85,220 TS

[Seal of the Corporation.] JOHN R. HEGEMAN, President, GEORGE B. WOODWARD, Secretary.

State of New York, city of New York-ss.:

THOMAS W. FOLSOM, Notary Public. |Seal.| Sworn to January 28, 1896, before

JOHN E. HARDING, Superintendent No. 108 NORTH NINTH STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

GOLD DUST.



WASHING POWDER. This great cleaner accomplishes what no amount of com-

mon soap, or inferior washing powder, will do. With it a woman can wash the dishes, scrub the floors, and clean anything cleanable in half the time she can do it by any

other method. Try it and be convinced. GOLD DUST is sold in large packages, price 25 cents, by all grocers. Made only by

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THE S. GALESKA



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